

## The Great War—1238th Day

## Teutons Storm Italian Peak; Capture 2,000

Win Summit or Asolone After Two Days' Struggle

## Invaders Cross The Lower Piave

Thrust Back After Reaching Inundated Area in the South

LONDON, Dec. 19.—In a continuation of their powerful offensive west of the Piave, the Austro-Germans yesterday stormed Monte Asolone, capturing it and 2,000 men, the Berlin War Office reports to-night. The invaders crossed the Piave, while admitting the loss of summit or Asolone, and thrust back after reaching the inundated area in the south.

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## Teutons Cross Old Piave, Despite Desperate Defence; Gain in the Mountains

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 19.—Extremely heavy fighting has again developed, both in the northern mountain region and along the lower Piave. The enemy has made five separate attempts to cross the Piave, or old Piave. His main effort was about three miles above the mouth of the river, where pontoon and a bridge were used. The first party succeeded in getting across, but after a series of furious attacks was driven back to the water's edge, where it still held.

Four other simultaneous attempts in the same region were repulsed in the main, but fighting continues.

In the mountain region the enemy concentrated his whole pressure on the heights commanding the passes of the Piave, leading down to the plain and Bassano. He was repeatedly repulsed, but with heavy reinforcements succeeded in making some progress to the summit of one of the peaks east of the Brenta River, and the Italian line was correspondingly retired.

The fighting was desperate, as both sides feel the importance of controlling this vital link leading to the plain.

**Allies in Italy Sure They Can Hold Teutons**

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN ITALY, Dec. 19.—There is growing confidence in the strength of the Allied forces to hold back the Austro-Germans from breaking through into the plains. The snow, which after falling last week only in sufficient quantities to make the frontal positions plainly visible, but not enough to obstruct the enemy's progress, has now begun again and apparently in earnest. Although the Austrians have had Beretta for three days, every desperate effort to advance has been frustrated.

A marked strengthening of the French positions since they took up their front has been noted, principally by greatly reduced casualties, and on the other hand, the enemy's progress has not ceased to be lessened in violence, but the crack French troops have altered and deepened their trenches, on the one hand, making themselves more secure against the enemy, and on the other, by taking up positions that give them controlling observation advantages, such as the Austrians have elsewhere, which enable them to outflank any Austrian attack on the upper Piave.

The alteration of the trenches is going on everywhere, and is considered of special importance, as the original shelters were so shallow that the men were constantly exposed to rifle fire and sniping, unless they moved about bent nearly double.

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## French Repulse Germans in Two Verdun Attacks

Crown Prince Hurls Troops at Petain's Positions; Suffers Big Losses

## Artillery Is Active

Battle of Big Guns Rages in Lorraine and the Champagne

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Crown Prince yesterday shifted his attack on the French front to the Argonne Forest and the district of the Woëvre, on either side of Verdun. At Four de Paris, in the former region, the German troops swept forward against Petain's position twice, after heavy artillery preparation. Paris reports the repulse, with losses, of both attempts.

In the Woëvre, to the east of Verdun, heavy bombardments are reported by the French War Office at Hartmannswillerkopf and Schoenholz, the scene of bitter fighting during the summer of 1916. Again here, after the big guns had paved the way, the Germans thrust forward against the French line at Regneville, but were met with a withering fire and forced to retreat without gaining their object.

In Lorraine and in the Champagne the artillery battle likewise attained big proportions, but the only infantry action recorded in the official statements was a raid by French patrols in the former sector, which resulted in the capture of several German prisoners.

Along the entire front held by Field Marshal Haig's troops there was unusual activity last night and to-day, though the general situation underwent little change. Both southeast and northeast of Passchendaele, on the Ypres salient, the Germans attempted last night to raid the British trenches. Their efforts were of no avail, the defenders repelling the thrusts and capturing fourteen prisoners and four machine guns, according to Haig's report to-night.

East of Guenappe, in the Arras sector, and in the neighborhood of Avion, other German raids met the same fate. Last night German airmen again attacked Dunkirk, throwing down fifty bombs over the region, but causing no casualties and little damage, according to British naval aircraft raiders with success the enemy's ammunition depots and railway communications in Flanders. Two German machines were brought to earth, one in flames.

Intense artillery actions in the region of Dixmude and Mercken, north of Ypres, are reported in to-day's Belgian communiqué.

**Dutch Refuse to Bar Waters to Germany**

In Retaliation British Will Continue Embargo on Use of Cables by Holland

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Netherlands government, it was learned to-day, has refused definitely to guarantee to Great Britain that Dutch territorial waters will not be used by the Germans for transporting sand and gravel to Belgium for non-military purposes. Consequently, the British embargo upon the use of cable lines by Dutch commercial interests continues, and the greatest amount of embarrassment and confusion is being occasioned to them on this account.

The Dutch government maintains that the Rhine Convention, to which Germany, Holland and Switzerland are signatory, requires the use, under certain conditions and circumstances, of these Dutch waters by Germany, and in respect of the transportation of sand and gravel to Belgium the Dutch authorities have found that these conditions and circumstances exist.

Moving of these materials by Germany was stopped November 15 by Holland, whose officials determined that the needs of Belgium had been supplied; but Holland will not commit herself to refuse the renewal of the materials next spring, when more gravel and sand will be needed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Provost Marshal General Crowder has sent the following statement abroad for publication in regard to the registration of Americans of draft age outside the jurisdiction of the United States:

"Americans residing abroad should register, although they are not compelled to do so by the law, and the registration rules of May 18, 1917. Upon registering they become subject to examination and call to duty by the local board having jurisdiction of their registration cards."

"If they have not registered in foreign parts and return to this country they are required to register within five days after landing at the port of entry."

**Sevatom Evacuated**

AMOI, China, Dec. 19.—Mail advices are to the effect that the defence commission arrived there from Canton last Saturday and that most of the northern troops evacuated the city. The forces entered Swatow Sunday morning. Little looting is reported. Japanese marines are guarding the foreign settlement.

A dispatch from Chacohow-Fu, northwest of Swatow, says that, after fighting ceased Sunday and that by an agreement the southern forces withdrew twenty li (about 12,000 yards), permitting the withdrawal of the remaining northern troops to the Fukien border. The northern forces are said to have made heavy cash levies on the guilds and gentry before leaving.

The Swatow-Chacohow-Fu railway has been slightly damaged, but traffic will soon be resumed. The telegraph lines are not in operation. The northern forces are expected to make their next stand at Ungkang, on the Kwangtung-Fukien border.

**Germany to Restrict Use of the Telephone**

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 30 (By Mail).—The use of the telephone is likely to be "rationed" in Germany, according to the Berlin newspapers.

An announcement from the German postoffice authorities, who control the telephones, complaining that "both the telephone and telegraph service are burdened with useless talk and messages. Vital military and government traffic is thus interfered with."

## General Sarraill Recalled From Salonica Command

Will Be Succeeded as Head of Allied Forces on Macedonian Front by General Guillemet, Says Athens Dispatch; Has Held Difficult Position

LONDON, Dec. 19.—General Sarraill, commander of the Allied armies at Salonica, has been recalled, according to newspaper announcement in Athens, says a Reuters dispatch from the Greek capital under date of December 15. The successor of General Sarraill in command of the Macedonian forces, it is stated, will be General Guillemet.

General M. P. E. Sarraill has been identified with the Allied operations based on Salonica since October, 1915, when he was sent to command the French expeditionary force engaged in an attempt to succor the Serbians during the Teutonic-Hungarian drive that resulted in the overrunning of Serbian territory. When Salonica was turned into an Allied base and active operations on the Macedonian front begun by the Entente forces, the next year, General Sarraill directed the united operations of the Allies, and has since remained in command on this front.

**Sarraill Faced Many Difficulties**

The military successes achieved by Sarraill in Macedonia have been few, for the difficulties he has had to face have been many and great. The brilliant offensive of the Allied armies in the fall of 1916, which terminated in the recapture of Monastir early in November of that year, constituted the only decisive victory achieved by Sarraill. Since April of this year, when the British advanced a mile or so on the Vardar front, there have been few extensive actions on either side, although Sarraill's army has been threatened time and again with a German blow to recover Salonica.

The most serious difficulties with which the Allied commander has had to contend have been connected with transportation and communication and with the long turbulent Greek situation. Merely to maintain the joint French, British, Italian and Serbian forces in Macedonia has been an immense task because of the painful shortage of shipping and the danger of submarine attack in the Mediterranean. Moreover, Sarraill has been handicapped in his offensive movements by the necessity of keeping his communications intact and defending Salonica, his base.

**Rear Menaced by Constantine**

In addition to this, for nearly two years Greece, led by the pro-German Constantine, formed an ever-present menace to the safety of the Allied expeditionary army, for days at a time threatening to take up arms on the side of the Kaiser and strike at Sarraill's home-strength forces in the rear. Considering these disadvantages, under which he had always to labor, Sarraill's inactivity through most of his command in Macedonia is not hard to explain.

General Sarraill's chief services previous to going to Salonica were rendered during the Battle of the Marne, when he held the German Crown Prince's army in the Argonne and prevented the investment of Verdun, and in the Dardanelles, where he commanded the French expeditionary force after General Gouraud was wounded there and subsequently relieved in August, 1915.

Although there are several officers bearing the name of Guillemet in the French army, it seems not improbable that the man selected to succeed General Sarraill may be General Guillemet, who commanded the French army at Verdun during their brilliant operations last summer, when they completed the recovery of virtually all the ground that the Germans had won in their 1916 drive.

**Official Statements**

**West**

**BRITISH**

LONDON, Dec. 19 (DAY).—Hostile reconnaissance endeavored to approach our positions southeast and northeast of Passchendaele. They were driven off by our fire. We secured a few prisoners. Elsewhere there was nothing of special interest.

Naval aircraft dropped bombs which burst close to the shore and on the ammunition dump and railway sidings at the Envel air-drome on Tuesday. One enemy aircraft was captured and sent out of control. All of our machines returned safely.

(NIGHT).—During the night a hostile raiding party was driven off by our fire on the coast of Guenappe. Other raiding parties attacked two of our posts in the neighborhood of Avion; two of our men are missing.

As a result of raids unsuccessfully attempted by the enemy last night near Passchendaele we captured fourteen prisoners and four machine guns.

The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity in the neighborhood of Ploegsteert and Polygon Wood (Ypres sector).

**FRENCH**

PARIS, Dec. 19 (DAY).—The enemy's artillery during the night bombarded our first lines south of Juncourt and in the Argonne, at Four-de-Paris. Our batteries replied effectively. At the latter point enemy forces, which made two attempts to approach our positions, were repulsed with losses.

In Lorraine, in the sectors of Flirey and Nauroy, our patrols took prisoners, including an officer.

Last night German aviators threw down fifty bombs in the region of Dunkirk. No victims have been reported thus far.

(NIGHT).—Reconnaissance in the region of the Courtes Wood (Champagne), as well as in the region of Hartmannswiller-Kopf and Schoenholz, in the Woëvre. An enemy attack on our trenches before Regneville failed under our fire.

**Belgian Communication.** In the course of the day of December 18 there were moderate intense artillery actions in the regions of Dixmude and Mercken. The approaches to the station at Adinkerke and the region of Duynhoeke were cannonaded. On December 19 the artillery activity was slight. The entrenchments of Adinkerke and Duynhoeke were bombarded.

**EASTERN THEATRE.** Dec. 18.—Patrol encounters took place along the Struma and in the region of Dorian. There was artillery action on both sides of the Vardar and between Lake Dorian and Monte North. North of Monastir the enemy attempted a raid, which was checked.

## 10 Killed, 70 Hurt in Raid On London

From 16 to 20 'Planes in Latest Attack on British Capital

Five Reach City; One Is Shot Down

Another Machine Believed Destroyed; Two of One Crew Taken Alive

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Ten persons were killed and seventy hurt in London and five injured outside the city in last night's air raid, it was officially announced to-day. Sixteen to twenty airplanes, in six groups, attacked the capital. Of these about five machines penetrated far enough to bomb the city. Later a single airplane flew over. Fires were started, but no important damage done.

Several air duels took place over or near London. One hostile machine, and possibly a second, were brought down. Two of the crew of the first airplane were captured alive.

The following statement was given out by Lord French, commander of the British Home Forces:

"Last night's air raid casualties were: Ten killed and 70 injured in London; only 5 injured outside London. "Several fires occurred. The material damage was not serious. There was no damage to naval or military establishments."

The latest reports indicate that from sixteen to twenty enemy airplanes took part in last night's air raid. Three groups of raiders crossed the Kent coast between 6:15 and 6:25 p. m. Three other groups crossed the Essex coast between 6:30 and 6:45 p. m. "All six groups made toward London. Most of the raiders were turned back by gunfire at various places, only about five machines actually reaching and bombing the capital between 7 and 8 p. m."

"After the main attack on London had terminated a single airplane made its way over the capital, about 9 p. m. "One raider, hit by gunfire, finally came down in the sea off the Kentish coast, two of its crew of three being captured alive by an armed trawler. There is reason to suppose that another enemy airplane came down in the Channel, but this has not been confirmed up to the present."

"One of our pilots attacked and fired two drums of ammunition into a raider as the latter was in the act of dropping bombs on London from a height of 15,000 feet. Another of our pilots also engaged the enemy over London, and a third in the vicinity of the capital at 11,000 feet. All our machines returned safely."

"Bombs also were dropped at various places in Kent and Essex."

**Berlin Reports Bombing of London, Ramsgate, Margate**

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—German aviators last night dropped bombs on London, Ramsgate and Margate, the German War Office announced in its official statement issued to-day.

**Ensign Page, Flier, Killed**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The death of Ensign Phillips Ward Page in England December 17 as the result of a seaplane accident was reported to-day to the Navy Department. Ensign Page

**American Gets War Cross**

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 19.—Frederick C. Frick, of Kansas City, member of the University of Missouri ambulance unit, has received the Croix de Guerre, awarded him for conspicuous bravery during the battle of the Aisne, according to letters received here. Frick is twenty-one years old.

**Italian Front**

GERMAN

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Throughout the day there was a violent artillery duel between the Piave and the Piave. After heavy artillery preparation Austro-Hungarian troops stormed Monte Asolone and the Italian positions adjoining, to the northwest and northeast. They took prisoners, forty-eight of them and more than 2,000 men.

The Italian attacks east of Monte Solarolo broke down.

**Kaiser, on West Front, Has 154 Divisions, One Less Than Last July**

**Allies on French Line Are Maintaining Superiority of Numbers**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Germany's strength on the Franco-British front is placed in official dispatches received here to-day at 154 divisions, or within one division of the great force massed there last July when the German military effort against France was at its maximum.

Withdrawals from Russia, and drafts upon the younger classes of reservists have enabled the Kaiser not only to make up the enormous losses suffered in bloody battles with the Allies, but to replace the men sent to aid the Austrians in their invasion of Italy. Winter, therefore, finds the Germans with armies facing the Allies in France very equal to the largest ever before mustered, with advertisement of a great offensive, which may presage another peace proposal.

The Allies, however, are understood to maintain a considerable superiority in numbers on the French front.

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By "Comfort Coats" we mean Great Coats, Town Ulsters and Ulsterettes. Roomy and swagger-like, with more genuine comfort in their cosy folds, and more elegance in their splendid lines than can be found in any other coats. Cut with an eye to the weather, as well as to style. Tailored to keep the sharp winds out and the warm air in.

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